

AT LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE

A NOTED DIVINE, DR. ANDERSON,
GIVES IT A SEVERE SLAP.

He Says If the Work of the League is Allowed to Continue It Will Tend to Cheapen and Cast into the Shade the Work of the Regularly Appointed Officials.

Waterbury, Nov. 24.—The State Law and Order League to-day received a dignified and at the same time vigorous slap on the hands of no less a distinguished man than Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, a member of the Yale corporation and pastor of the First Congregational church of this city. Dr. Anderson's morning service took the form of a report of the recent Congregational conference held in this city, and the speaker dwelt at length upon that phase of the conference which has attracted so much attention throughout the state, the State Law and Order League, its objects and methods. In treating of this subject Dr. Anderson spoke substantially as follows:

While I am friendly with Secretary Thresher and assisted as far as I could in securing for the league a hearing I now feel that it is very unfortunate that good men are driven to support such an organization whose objects seem to be to do the work that regularly appointed officials should do. It is most earnestly hoped by me that the exhaustive newspaper reviews of this subject will bring before the people in its proper form this phase of the matter. If this law and order league is allowed to continue it will tend to cheapen and cast into the shade the work of the regularly appointed officials on whom the responsibility for the detection of crime devolves.

Dr. Anderson's talk was listened to by an appreciative congregation, who readily indicated that the tenor of his remarks met with unequalled approval.

LETTER GIVEN OUT.

Senator Chandler Communes Against Railroad Pooling.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The text of a letter which Senator Chandler of New Hampshire to-day addressed to President Cleveland on the subject of the recent agreement of railroad presidents was given out to-night, as follows:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1895.

To the President:

I make complaint to you, and through you to your interstate commerce commission, against the trust and pooling agreement, now nearly finished, of the American railway trunk lines and the one Canadian line controlling the traffic between New York city and Chicago. The agreement provides that every railroad in the combination shall make and maintain the transportation rates prescribed by a board of managers representing all the roads. This is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce under the act of July 2, 1890.

The agreement also makes certain that all competition shall be abolished as above required by imposing heavy fines upon any offending road, which fines are to be applied for the benefit of the other roads. This is a division of earnings contrary to section five of the interstate law. This trust and pooling agreement can be annihilated (as provided by explicit existing laws of the United States, (1) by injunction from the courts, (2) by an order of an interstate commerce commission or (3) by an indictment of the individuals signing the same.

It can also be easily stopped by a vigorous appeal from you to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is now over the nine governors of the nine trunk lines as is absolute as it is over the bond syndicate. It cannot be possible that you intend to take upon your administration the responsibility of fastening upon your burdened and helpless people this, the hugest trust the world ever saw or that was ever conceived of, when one earnest word from you to your fresh attorney general, your ambitious chairman of your commission or your omnipotent banker-friend will paralyze the iniquity in its inception.

Very respectfully,
WM. E. CHANDLER.

Gold Prospectors Fished.

Mazatlan, Nov. 24.—The dead bodies of five men, two of whom are recognized as being Americans, have been discovered northwest of here, in a wild section of the Sierra Madre mountains. The bodies are supposed to be those of members of a gold prospecting party. The two Americans were from California, but their names are not known. It is supposed that the party lost their way and died of starvation and exposure.

Heavy Gales in England.

London, Nov. 24.—A gale from the north-northeast prevailed over Southern England to-day. A very heavy sea was running in the English channel. One of the Dover-Calais boats found it impossible to enter Calais and was compelled to put about and return to Dover.

Quarantine in New Britain.

New Britain, Nov. 24.—The board of health in its reorganized form held a meeting last night at which active steps were taken to check the very serious diphtheria epidemic which has prevailed during the last few weeks. The strictest of quarantines have been ordered, and an almost immediately perceptible effect has been caused. No new cases were reported to-day nor have there been any deaths from the disease. It is thought that the disease will be rapidly stamped out. The new board is efficient, and inasmuch as the alarming condition which has prevailed was due simply to gross carelessness it is not apprehended that the scourge will gain further ground.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

Ullman for Police Commissioner, Sanborn for Fire Commissioner and Lyman H. Johnson Renominated—Some Talk About Titles.

The republican city convention was held on Saturday night in Veru hall. The convention was called to order by James H. Macdonald, chairman of the republican town committee. He asked the ninety delegates present to nominate somebody to the chair of the convention. Major William E. Lincoln nominated Prof. William E. Chandler. William A. Schappa nominated Major Benjamin E. Brown. Both nominations were simultaneously seconded. Chairman Macdonald rejoined: "Gentlemen, you have nominated Benjamin E. Brown for chairman of this convention. All in favor—"

"One moment, Mr. Macdonald," shouted Major Lincoln, bounding to his feet again and outstretching his forefinger at the chairman, "I nominated William E. Chandler first."

Chairman Macdonald—Oh, I didn't hear you. Do you offer the name in amendment?

No, no, no, answered Major Lincoln in a strong voice.

"Then we must ballot," said the chairman. "How will you choose tellers?"

"Let them be selected by the chair," suggested A. Maxcy Hillier, and the suggestion prevailed. F. A. Betts and Jacob Ullman were chosen.

The ballot resulted in 55 votes for Brown against 34 for Chandler.

Fred L. Minor was chosen secretary by acclamation.

"During the roll call of delegates," names Isaac Ullman objected to the enrollment of three substitutes who had not the requisite writing to prove that they were qualified as proxies. Mr. Seward urged that the substitutes be allowed to take part in the convention, that this was the first time that such an opposition had been made against substitutes.

Isaac Ullman said: "Let me inform the gentleman that this is not the first time that such substitution has been opposed. I have opposed it myself in several conventions before, and I declare the fact that these substitutes have no standing here, none whatever."

Ex-Principal Whitmore moved that the motion be laid on the table, which was carried. Ex-Mayor Peck now took the floor and moved that the rule, excluding from the convention, substitutes without written credentials be suspended. This called out a liberal amount of discussion and parliamentary ruling. Major Lincoln, Mr. Averill, Alderman Rattlesdorfer, Mr. Whitmore and others speaking.

"Oh, here's the same old matter that has been disposed of already. The motion is out of order, and I object to the chair putting it," exclaimed Prof. Whitmore, in a vexed tone.

"Don't disfranchise these substitutes,"

Sherwood S. Thompson next took an inn, and in his own tones said: "I never before heard of this rule excluding substitutes that have no proxy writing. So I move that all the rules passed by the town committee be published in full in all the local republican papers. We ought to know what the code is."

The nominations were then called for. T. H. Macdonald placed in nomination C. S. Marsh for city treasurer, and the nomination was approved. Ex-Principal Whitmore placed in nomination Louis M. Ullman for police commissioner, making a very interesting speech and paying a high tribute to Mr. Ullman's qualities. The nomination was seconded by Commissioner Nathan B. Hoyt.

Ex-Mayor Peck nominated Christopher E. Prince. This nomination was seconded by Alderman Benham. In an informal ballot Mr. Ullman had 50 votes and Mr. Benham 37. Theodore H. Macdonald moved to make the ballot formal and unanimous, but this was objected to, and on the formal ballot Ullman received 54 votes and Prince 36. Ullman was declared nominated.

For fire commissioner Prof. Chandler nominated David H. Clark. Alderman Hamilton did likewise for his fellow Fifth warder, Alderman A. D. Sanborn. Luther E. Jerome nominated ex-Police Commissioner Carlos Smith, and Samuel Well put forth Councilman E. C. Coolidge, but Mr. Hillier withdrew the last named at Mr. Coolidge's request. F. B. Farnsworth said that the Fifth ward should receive recognition by the nomination of Sanborn, that the ward had done great work in overthrowing democracy there, and Sanborn was a leader of the victors. The informal ballot gave Sanborn 46 votes, Clark 30, Smith 19 and Dr. Smyth 1. Carlos Smith withdrew his name and asked his friends to vote for Sanborn. The formal ballot was 59 for Sanborn and 30 for Clark.

For road commissioner Isaac Ullman nominated Lyman H. Johnson and S. S. Thompson named Eliza H. Sperry. The only ballot was formal and unanimous, and Johnson won by 58 to 32.

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A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

Death of Rev. Dr. Phelps—Passed Away at the Age of Eighty—A Sketch of His Career—Was One of the Most Prominent Baptist Clergymen of This City.

In the death of Rev. Dr. S. Dryden Phelps a conspicuous figure among the clergy has been taken away to the better land. Dr. Phelps died at his home on High street at about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. He retained full consciousness until near the end, and passed away without a struggle. He was only a few weeks ago about town as usual, although showing that age was at last making inroads upon his vigor. He had lived to pass his eightieth milestone, and up to within a year was a fine specimen of vigorous old age. His is a long record of usefulness in the ministry, and of unassuming piety. He was long one of the bulwarks of the Baptist faith in New Haven, and a man who, in his prime, was a power in his denomination in these parts. He leaves an unswerving name, a memory that will be cherished. Many of his co-laborers and associates in the church have already preceded him to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Many of his flock who sat under his ministry, whose homes were dear to him, whose joys and sorrows were shared by him, had passed away, but many remain who remembered his earnest devoted piety and work in the ministry.

Dr. S. Dryden Phelps was born in Sudbury May 15, 1816. He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institution and at Brown university, where he was graduated in the class of '41. Then he entered the Yale theological school and graduated in '47. He was then ordained pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, where he remained until 1873. He then resigned and went to Providence, R. I., and became pastor of the Jefferson street church. In 1876 he moved to Hartford and became owner and editor of the Christian Secretary, which he sold in 1888 to Rev. C. A. Piddock. In 1888 he removed back to New Haven, where he had since resided.

In 1847 he married Sophia Emilia Linsley of Stratford, who survives him. Dr. Phelps is best known as the author of the hymn "Savior! Thy Dying Love." He had published several volumes of verse and prose, the most popular being his "Holy Land," which passed through nine editions. Dr. Phelps gave many lectures about his travels abroad, having had several other foreign lands. Among his published works are:

"Eloquence of Nature," and other poems at Hartford in 1842; "Sunlight and Heartlight" (poems), New York, 1855; "The Poet's Song for the Heart and House," 1869; and "Sermons in the Four Quarters of the Globe," in 1886.

In 1886 Dr. Phelps celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary at the First Baptist church in this city, of which Rev. Wallace H. Buttrick, now of Albany, was pastor. It was a notable occasion, and there were present many celebrated clergymen of the Baptist denomination. Had Mr. Phelps lived a little more than a year longer, they would have celebrated their golden wedding. They were devotedly attached to each other, and Mrs. Phelps is greatly prostrated over her severe bereavement. He was chosen a trustee of Brown university in 1878, and retained the position at the time of his death. Since ceasing to be a pastor, he had supplied the pulpits of churches nearly all the time, principally in this state, but at his advanced age did not wish the care of a pastorate. His mind was vigorous and strong until a few hours before his death, and in fact his health was excellent until prostrated about two weeks ago by Bright's disease, which caused his death. He preached for the last time four weeks ago yesterday, filling the pulpit of Olivet church, this city, and preaching with all his accustomed earnestness. He frequently filled pulpits in this city, especially when pastors were taking their summer vacations. A year ago last summer he accompanied his son, Prof. Phelps of this city, to Michigan, and went with him hunting several fawns, being quite an expert shooter. He was also a fine swimmer, and when in Michigan bathed in the lake, diving from the dock in deep water as easily as a lad. For a man in his eightieth year Dr. Phelps was finely preserved, and until his recent illness none of his faculties were impaired.

Dr. Phelps attended the Baptist state convention in this state every year for the last fifty years, and often was president of the national convention in various parts of the United States. He was a very earnest gospel preacher, and his discourses always elicited the warm attention of his hearers. He was a farmer's son and worked on the farm before he entered college. He also found it necessary to work one year after he entered college to pay his way through. He was determined to obtain a good education and made many sacrifices to do so. He was given the degree of D. D. by Madison university in 1884. When he first preached in the First Baptist church the church was the building which afterwards became the New Haven opera house.

Dr. Phelps was aware that his illness was to be his last, and he had lived a very happy life, and he had no fear or worry about the future. He was attended by Dr. Walter Judson, and his neighbor, Dr. Francis Bacon, was called in for consultation.

He leaves a wife and three sons, Rev. Dryden W. Phelps, pastor of the First Baptist church of Old Mystic; Rev. Arthur S. Phelps, pastor of the Baptist church at Fort Collins, Col., and William Lyon Phelps, instructor in English literature at Yale college. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Emily Rockwood of Milwaukee, who is over eighty years of age.

The funeral will take place at the Calvary Baptist church, of which he was a member, at 2:30, and the interment will take place in the Grove street cemetery.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

HIS ELOQUENT ADDRESS AT UNITED CHURCH LAST EVENING.

Started in Life a Slave Boy—Educated in the Industrial school at Hampton, Va.—Purpose of the Tuskegee School—Teaches That Labor is Not Degrading—Mr. Washington's Views on the Recent South Carolina Measures—Disadvantages and Advantages Received From Slavery.

Not for many years has so large a congregation assembled in United church as was present last evening to hear Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., speak.

Mr. Washington is the gentleman whose address on the negro question at the Atlanta exposition attracted such widespread interest and admiration not long ago. The church last evening was literally packed. Every available seat in the house was filled and also the available standing room, 1,500 is a conservative estimate of the number present. Mr. Washington spoke substantially as follows:

"I was born a slave on a plantation in Virginia in 1857 or 1858, I think. My first memory of life is that of a one-room log cabin with a dirt floor and a hole in the center that served as a winter home for sweet potatoes and wrapped in a few rags on this dirt floor I spent my nights and clad in a single garment about the plantation I spent my days."

"The morning of freedom came and though a child I recall vividly my appearance with that of forty or fifty slaves before the veranda of the 'Big House' to hear read the documents that made us men instead of property. With the long prayer for freedom in actual possession, each started out into the world to find new friends and new homes. My mother decided to locate in West Virginia and after many days and nights of weary travel we found ourselves among the salt furnaces and coal mines of West Virginia. Soon after reaching West Virginia I began work in the coal mines for the support of my mother. While doing this I heard in some way I do not remember now, of General Armstrong's school at Hampton, Virginia. I heard at the same time, which impressed me most that it was a school where a poor boy could work for his education, so far as his board was concerned."

As soon as I heard of Hampton I made up my mind that in some way I was going to find my way to that institution. I began at once to save every nickel I could get hold of. At length with my own savings and a little help from my brother and mother I started for Hampton, although at that time I hardly knew where Hampton was or how much it would cost to reach the school. After walking a portion of the distance, traveling in a stage coach and carrying the remainder of the journey I at length found myself in the city of Richmond, Va. I also found myself without money, friends or a place to stay all night. The last cent of my money had been used to get hold of a ticket to the city till near midnight and had grown almost discouraged and quite exhausted, I crawled under a sidewalk and slept that night. The next morning as good fortune would have it I found myself very near a ship that was unloading pig iron. I applied to the captain for work and he gave it and I worked on this ship by day and slept under the sidewalk by night till I had earned money enough to continue my way to Hampton, where I soon arrived with a supply of fifty cents in my pocket. I at once found General Armstrong and told him what I had come for and what my condition was. In his great heartiness he said that if I was worth anything he would give me a chance to work my way through that institution.

At Hampton I found buildings, instructors, industries provided by the generous. In other words the chance for me to work for my education, while at Hampton I resolved if God permitted me to finish the course of study I would enter the far south, the land of the Gulf states and give my life in providing as best I could the same kind of chance for self help for the youth of my race that I found ready for me when I went to Hampton and so in 1881 I left Hampton and started the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in a small church and shanty with one teacher and thirty students. Since then the institution at Tuskegee has gradually grown till we have connected with the institution sixty-nine instructors and eight hundred young men and women, representing nineteen states, and if I add the families of our instructors we have on our grounds constantly a population of about one thousand souls. These students are about equally divided between the sexes and their average age is eighteen and one-half years.

"In planning the course of training at Tuskegee we have steadily tried to keep in view our condition and our needs rather than pattern our course of study directly after that of a people whose opportunities of civilization have been far different and far superior to ours."

"The great need at present is to reach and stimulate the masses and universal industrialism needs to be emphasized rather than individual scholasticism."

At Tuskegee our course of study corresponds much to high school course in the north, leaving out all work in foreign languages and putting in more in the physical sciences, with special attention to the art of teaching. While the institution is thoroughly Christian we recognize no denominations, but try to emphasize in every way possible that religion is something to be used in one's daily life.

A three story brick building is now going up; the bricks of these buildings are manufactured at our brickyard by students, where we have made a million and a half bricks this season. The brickmasonry, plastering, sawing of lumber, carpenter's work, painting, tin-smithing, in fact everything connected with the erection of this building is done by students. In the end we have the building for permanent use, and the students have the knowledge of the trades entering into the erection of such a building. While the young men do this the girls, to a large extent make, mend and laundry their clothing, and in that way are taught these industries."

Aside from the advantages mentioned, the industrial training gives to our students respect and love for labor, helps them to get rid of the idea so long prevalent in the south, that labor with the hand is rather degrading, and this feeling as to labor being degrading is not, I might add, altogether original with the black men of the south.

All will, I think, agree, that one of the results of education is to increase an individual's worth.

Now I claim that any training that increases the individual's worth, especially as that training is applied to a people whose condition is that of the masses of the negroes in the black belt of the south, any education that increases want without increasing ability to supply those increased wants is rather a mistake, and wherever it is done, whether among black or white people, you will find unhappiness, unrest, or too often, dishonesty. As we watch from year to year the work of young men and women who go out from these institutions with not only trained heads but hands as well, we find that so far from becoming drones in society they are happy, strong, progressive leaders in the literary, religious and industrial world, who soon enhance many per cent. the productive value of their community.

The greatest injury that slavery did to my people was to deprive them of that executive power, that sense of self-dependence which are the glory and the distinction of the Anglo-Saxon race. For 250 years we were taught to depend on some one else for food, clothing, shelter and for every move in life, and you cannot expect what was 250 years getting into a race to be gotten out in twenty years or thirty years, unless we at best put into their midst Christian leaders.

In our attempt to elevate the south one other thing must be borne in mind. I do not know how you find it here, but in Alabama we find it a pretty hard thing to make a good Christian of a hungry man.

One of the saddest things I ever saw was a black boy sitting down in a one-room log cabin with practically no furniture, in the midst of poverty and dirt, studying a French grammar. It is a pretty hard thing for a man to read his Bible and live honestly out of sight of his neighbors when he is half naked and the rain falls through the roof of his cabin and the wind blows through the floor and he is hungry and cold at the same time.

We are determined not to let our disadvantages stand in the way of our seeking every possible opportunity. There is a custom that prevents a black man in some parts of our country from seeking in a hotel or eating in a restaurant, or riding in a first-class car. The average black man has the opportunity only to be denied this privilege about twice a year, but thank God there is no law or custom that prevents his building and occupying the most convenient, comfortable and attractive residence and sleeping in the most luxurious bed and dining at the best-kept table in his country for 365 days in every year. There is a custom that prevents the black man from having the privilege of being invited once or twice a year to sit on the jury in a civilly ventilated court room, but there is no custom, thank God, that prevents the black man from having the best strawberry farm, the best Jersey cow farm, or producing the best milk and butter to be gotten in his country, and every man that does sit on the jury will sooner or later buy this milk and butter. The man that has the property, the intelligence, the charity, is the one that is going to have the largest share in controlling the government, whether he is white or black.

The negro can afford to be wronged in this country; the white man cannot afford to be wronged. In the south you can help us prepare the strong Christian unselfish leaders, that shall go among the masses of our people and show them how to take advantage of the magnificent opportunities that surround them. In New England and the north you can encourage that education among the masses that shall result in throwing wide open the doors of your offices, stores, shops and factories in a way that shall give our black men and women the same opportunity to earn a dollar that they now have to spend it in your hotels and theaters. Let it be said of all parts of our country that there is no distinction of race or color in the opportunity to earn an honest living. Throw wide open the doors of industry. We are a humble, patient people; we can afford to work and wait. There is plenty of room at the top. The workers up in the atmosphere of goodness, love, patience, forbearance, forgiveness and industry are not too many or overcrowded. If others would be little, we can be great; if others bad, we can be good; if others try to push us down, we can help them up.

Men ask me if measures like those being enacted in South Carolina do not hurt and discourage. I answer, Nay, nay. South Carolina nor no other state can make a law to harm the black man who does not harm the white man in a greater measure. Men may make laws to hinder and fetter the ballot, but men cannot make laws that will bind or retard the growth of manhood.

If ever there has been a people that have obeyed the scriptural injunction, "If they smite thee on the cheek turn the other also," that people has been the American negro. To right his wrongs the Russian appeals to dynamite, Americans to rebellion, the Irish-

men to agitation, the Indian to his tomahawk, but the negro, the most patient, the most unresentful and law abiding, depends for the righting of his wrongs upon his songs, his groans, his midnight prayers and his inherent faith in the justice of his cause, and if we may judge the future by the past who may say that the negro is not right. We went into slavery a piece of property, we came out American citizens. We went into slavery pagans, we came out Christians. We went into slavery without a language, we came out speaking the proud Anglo-Saxon tongue. We went into slavery with the slave chains clanking about his wrists, we came out with the American ballot in our hands. Progress, progress is the law of nature, under God it shall be our eternal guiding star."

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Munger complimented Mr. Washington highly on his address, and said, rarely had he listened to an address combining so much eloquence and common sense.

A collection for the benefit of the Tuskegee institution was taken up and netted about \$200.

During the evening, just before and after the address, a quartet of colored boys from Tuskegee school under the leadership of Prof. Harris, teacher of music in the school, sang several selections, mostly negro melodies of the south.

A COMING WEDDING.

In Which Many New Haven People Are Interested.

A New York paper says of a coming wedding, to-morrow evening, the bride being a grand-daughter of our old and much esteemed townsmen, Major B. P. Mansfield, ex-town agent of New Haven and her parents former residents of this city:

A large wedding, to be celebrated in Harlem on Tuesday evening, November 26, will be that of Miss May Mansfield Doty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Doty of No. 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and Dr. Frank Belknap Long, which will take place at half-past eight o'clock in the Mount Morris Baptist church, Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William E. Kitting, the pastor of the church, and the reception, from nine until half-past ten o'clock, will be held at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Doty will wear a gown of white satin, dowered with point lace, and a veil of tulle. Her sister, Miss Cassie Doty, will be the maid of honor. She will be attired in a gown of white brocade satin, trimmed with lace. The bridesmaids will be another sister, Miss Helen E. Doty, Miss Madeline Doty, Miss Henrietta Mansfield of New Haven; Miss Florence Ellis, Miss Bessie Walker and Miss Emma Thacker. Three of these young women will wear costumes of yellow satin and white chiffon, and the others gowns of saffron colored satin and white chiffon. They will wear large tulle hats, to correspond with the color of their gowns, trimmed with white ostrich feathers. Raymond Long and Horton Flint Long will be the little pages. They will wear court suits, of white satin and lace. Eugene Cockran of Washington, D. C., will attend Mr. Long as best man, and Mr. Frederick Ellis, Mr. William Hill, Jr., Mr. Edward Brewster, Mr. William Christopher, Mr. John Brevoort and Mr. Charles White will serve as ushers. Miss Doty has presented her attendants with handsome pearl pendants, and Dr. Long has given his best man and ushers diamond scarfpins. The two little pages have received diamond rings as souvenirs of the occasion.

THE REDEMPTION.

Rehearsal To-night—Stringent Rules of the Gounod Society.

The last regular rehearsal of the Gounod society, to which the public will be admitted, will be held at 7:45 to-night at Harmonie hall.

This is a very important rehearsal, as several of the great choruses in "The Redemption" will be thoroughly analyzed by Mr. Agramonte.

Members are warned that any unexcused absence from these final rehearsals may deprive them from participating in the concert. The rules of the society are necessarily very strict on this point.

TO WORK ON ELECTION DAY.

A No License Society Formed Yesterday.

In response to a letter sent out by the Y. P. S. C. E. to the temperance societies and Epworth leagues in this city, a meeting was held in the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon. A society was formed which will be known as "The No License Society of New Haven." The object of the society is to spread the cause of temperance. The following were elected officers: President, S. C. Whitney; secretary, J. A. Sheppard; treasurer, D. B. Tucker; advisory board, President, P. N. Welch, E. P. Benedict, F. W. Pardee, John T. Manson, C. E. Hart, J. Y. McDermott, Eli Manchester. A committee of one will be appointed to be at each ward on election day, and also six at large.

GREAT WORK DONE.

Records Made in a Typesetting Match in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—In the type-setting match here to-day between George W. Green of Boston and Eugene W. Taylor of Denver, in which Linotype machines were used, Green set 78,700 ems of matter in seven hours and Taylor put up 78,027 ems in the same time. When all corrections were made and the imperfect lines were thrown out the score stood: Green 70,700; Taylor 64,627.

The match was brought about by a challenge from Green to set type with anybody for \$500 a side. At 6 o'clock this evening a telegram was received from Lee Kelly, now work in Boston, offering to contest with the winner for any amount of money. Green will leave at once for Boston to make a match with the challenger.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES

DELEGATES SELECTED IN THE SEVERAL WARDS OF THE CITY.

Several Caucuses Were Held Yesterday—Who the Delegates Will Favor for the Commissionships and Town Agent—Latest Political Gossip—To-night's Republican Convention.

The democrats of the several wards of the city were kept busy yesterday and Saturday attending caucuses and making up tickets for the approaching city and town election. Caucuses have now been held in all the wards of the city and the delegations to the city and town conventions selected. The city delegations from the First and Second wards are said to be divided between Well and McDonald for the fire commission, but to favor Gilhuly for the police commission, States for the board of public works and Reynolds for town agent.

The delegations from the Third ward are said to favor Gilhuly, States, Well and Reynolds, from the Fourth Well, Clancey and States, with the town delegation divided between Farren and Reynolds. The town delegation from the Eighth ward is said to be undecided, while the city delegation favors Gilhuly, Well and States.

In the Seventh and Ninth wards things are all tangled up and the democrats do not know "where they are at." The Eleventh ward delegations are for Gilhuly, McDonald, States and Farren, those of the Twelfth divided between Gilhuly and Clancey, but sold for McDonald and States, the Thirteenth ward is undecided, the Fourteenth will support Farren for town agent and the Fifteenth is divided between Farren and Reynolds, with the former in the lead.

FIRST WARD CAUCUS.

The first ward democrats held a caucus in the Hoadley building yesterday, at which W. J. Mills was chairman and E. J. Maher secretary. The following delegates were chosen: Town—W. J. Mills, Albert Widman, F. H. Kelly; alternate, C. P. Karr. City—Patrick H. Tierney, August Reisinger, A. F. Maher and alternate, J. H. Kelly. Board of relief—F. H. Hume, A. P. St. Clair, John J. Kilduff and alternate, Frank C. Miles. James E. Keller was chosen for town committeeman.

SEVENTH WARD DEMOCRATS.

The seventh ward democrats also held a caucus last night, which was anything but harmonious. Lawrence O'Brien called the meeting to order and W. J. Cronan was chosen chairman and Matthew Leahy secretary. On motion of W. J. Beegan a committee composed of the chairman, secretary, M. J. Beegan, P. Higgins and L. O'Brien was appointed to select a nominating committee of twenty-two members to nominate delegates to the city, town and board of relief conventions and also candidates for aldermen and councilmen.

TENTH WARD CAUCUS.

The democrats of the Tenth ward held a meeting Saturday night and nominated the following ticket for the primaries to be held this evening. Delegates to city convention—C. S. Seabrook, D. J. Crowley, C. H. Fowler; alternate at large, T. F. Gorman. Delegates to town convention—H. S. Cooper, T. F. McGinness, P. Pond 2d; alternate at large, John Garrity. Delegates to board of relief convention, F. G. Crabb, M. E. McMahon, J. Goebel and alternate at large, P. Torbune. Ward nominating committee, E. E. Bradley, J. F. Brannigan, S. D. Fairchild, J. P. Donovan, J. P. Augur, T. J. Williams, J. M. Lins, W. S. Nevins, J. W. Pond, E. P. Arvine, C. T. Pennell, J. Haffey, Jr. Town committeeman—J. P. Hunie. Bortender—T. F. McGinness, and checker, H. S. Cooper. The city delegation is said to be divided between Clancey and Gilhuly for the police commission, Well and McDonald for fire commission and to favor States for the board of public works. The town delegation is said to be undecided, but will probably favor Reynolds for town agent.

TOWN CONVENTION.

The republican town convention will be held in Veru hall this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for selectmen, town clerk, collector of town taxes, town treasurer, registrars of births, marriages and deaths, auditor, registrar of voters, board of relief, grand jurors and constables.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

To-night the democrats hold their ward primaries at the following places: First ward—At Turn hall, 139 Court street. Second ward—At city supply house, corner Oak and Spruce streets. Third ward—At Mitchell's barbershop, 221 Congress avenue. Fourth ward—At corner Liberty and Putnam streets. Fifth ward—At 245 Wooster street. Sixth ward—At 78 Greene street. Seventh ward—At 197 Hamilton street. Eighth ward—922 State street. Ninth ward—At 157 Ashmun street, Dunbar's barber shop. Tenth ward—At 298 Elm street. Eleventh ward—At 100 Ferry street. Twelfth ward—At corner Monroe and Pine streets. Thirteenth ward—At Masonic hall, Main street. Fourteenth ward—At Engine house, Grand avenue. Fifteenth ward—At Thorpe's grocery store, 38 Townsend avenue.

Rev. Mr. Park Dead.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 25.—Rev. Charles W. Park, dead about fifty, pastor of the Unitarian church of this city, died early this morning of consumption. He had been in Pittsfield about six months, coming here from Birmingham, Conn